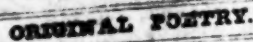


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COMPASSION.

PLEN.

TO MARY.

ELLEN.

TO MISS H. S.

AMPHION

STANZAS.

CYNU

IMPROMPTU—TO ELLEN.

LEMICU

TO THE EVENING PRIMROSE.

LEMIC

TO MISS ANN K.....

LIFE

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING SHOW

10

WAYNE.

THE MORALIST.

thing."

in love.

THE PILGRIMAGE OF MAN.

shadows, for

INTEMPERANCE.

THE VISION OF LA FAYETTE,
IN THE DUNGEONS OF MAGDEBURG.

who is the friend of the captive and the consol

GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD

I had just got over the bustle of moving, and

But this, Mr. Printer, was only the beginning of

In about five minutes, I was

A CHELSEA PENKIONER

In every hour of danger.¹⁹

and heart. Oh, Sir, when I've stood sentry all

ranks, and march: you'll soon find out—

A VIEW OF THE GRAND CIVIC ARCH

Erected in Chestnut street, opposite the Hall of Independence, in honor of the arrival of Gen. LA FAYETTE in the City of Philadelphia, on the 26th Sept.



This Arch was forty-five feet in front, and twelve in depth, containing a basement story of the Doric order, from whence the Arch ascended to the height of twenty-four feet above the pavement of the streets.

The abutments, or spandrels of the Arch, as will be seen by the cut above, on the front were ornamented with figures of Fame, with arms extended, and mutually holding a civic wreath over the key-stone of the Arch.

The wings on each side bore the representation of niches, in which were placed statues of Liberty, Victory, Independence, and Plenty, having each appropriate mottoes inscribed in panels.

The whole building was surmounted by an entablature, 33 feet from the pavement, and supported by a flight of steps in the centre, upon which was placed the arms of the city, furnished by Mr. Baily, in his usual style of excellence.

On each side of the arms was a statue—that on the South representing Justice—that on the North Wisdom, each furnished with its appropriate emblems. These were sculptured by Mr. Rush.

The whole Arch was constructed of a substantial frame, covered with canvas, painted in imitation of stone. It was designed by Mr. Strickland, and executed by Messrs. Warren, Darley, and Jefferson. The superficial surface of the painted canvas amounted to 3,000 square feet.

FOR THE NATURALIST EVENING POST.

I have frequently noticed that men of warm temperaments, and minds filled with fiery zeal about little matters, are very liable to show themselves to a disadvantage, at one time another. He that speaks or writes a great deal, has need of a good memory, if he does not sometimes appear inconsistent with himself—unless all that he speaks, and all that he writes, is founded upon fixed and unalterable principles.

These observations occur on advertising to some religious works which have been committed to public view for the instruction of mankind, (professedly so at least,) with the law entered on the back of the title page, for the security of the copy right. If these works were presented by persons who make a business of religious instruction by selling it for money, there would be an appearance of consistency; but when they come from such as profess to believe in the propriety of renouncing all pecuniary considerations for religious services, the transaction has rather a squally appearance. They cannot take money for preaching, because the gospel should be free from considerations of temporal interest; but they can write their instructions, of a religious character, or get such writings from the hands of other people, put them into the hands of a printer, and secure the copy right, so that they may pocket the surplus proceeds; and nobody can supply the public with the work but themselves, without the risk of prosecution, damages and costs. One person tells us, he secured the copy-right to his performance that he might have the control of every copy! But after the price is paid for a copy of this work at the bookseller's, it then becomes the property of the purchaser, and I would query of the author what control he has over it? He had a control till he got the money, and there it ceased. Was not the money the object, rather than the control?

I contend that it is no better to publish religious instruction with an intention of making money by it, than it is to preach for the same purpose. Printing, making paper, binding, and trading in books, are all lawful, honest callings, for which a person ought to be reasonably compensated, in the same manner as he that devotes his time to other useful vocations. And it is no more a religious act in a printer to print a religious work, than it is in a paper-maker to make the paper it is printed on. These are all acts merely manual, and are entitled to compensation, as other acts of labour or service. But what I aim at is the new-fashioned system of getting gain by publishing religious instruction under popular titles, at unconscionable high prices, with copy-right secured. This appears to be an effort to turn religion into a channel of temporal interest, and to make it the source of speculation and profit; not, indeed, in a compulsory way, like those priests who claim tithes in Great Britain, but by adapting the bait to the taste of the populace, thereby opening a channel of conveyance to the cash, from their pockets to those of the authors or proprietors of such copy-right religious performances.

Consistency is an excellent motto. Freely ye have received—freely give, is an excellent command to the christian minister, whether he communicates verbally, or by writing. There is no more reason that a man should claim compensation, or pay, for the motion of his fingers, with a pen in them, than for the motions of his tongue, and the oral functions. On temporal subjects, it is right enough that he be rewarded for either; but on subjects purely religious, they stand upon a parallel; and claiming money, or accepting it for the exercise of the hand, is exactly upon a parallel with that of receiving pay for preaching a sermon.

AMBOY.

Wesleyan Methodist General Conference.

The eighty-first Conference of the Wesleyan Methodists commenced at Leeds on the 26th of July, and was concluded on the 10th of August. Upwards of three hundred and sixty preachers were present. The Rev. Robert Newton was chosen President, and the Rev. James Buntings, Secretary. An immense number of strangers assembled from all parts of the country, and the interest excited by the religious services was more extensive than at any former period. On the

Sabbath the chapels were crowded to excess, and so great was the assembly that several of the clergymen had to preach in the open air: the preaching at five o'clock in the morning was numerous attended, and even at that early hour, it became necessary to have preaching in the open air. From the report made to the Conference, it appears that in the course of the past year, thirteen ministers have died. The increase in the societies under the care of this Conference, is eight thousand six hundred and seventy-eight. Thirty-six additional preachers have been added, and sixty-three were proposed to the Conference as candidates.

The attention of the Conference was deeply interested by the report of Messrs. REEKS and HANNAH, who had recently visited the United States, as delegates to the American General Conference. "The ability (says the report before us) with which they executed their commission; the affectionate reception which they met with in the United States; and the account which they gave of the work of God on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, inspired general satisfaction, and called forth praise and thanksgiving to Him, in whom all the families of the earth shall be blessed."

La Fayette at the Tomb of Washington.

The following animated and feeling description of one of the most affecting circumstances which has occurred since the arrival of Gen. La Fayette, we copy from the National Intelligencer:

The solemn and imposing scene of the visit of La Fayette to the tomb of Washington took place on Sunday, the 17th inst. About one o'clock the General left the Steam Boat Petersburg at anchor, off Mount Vernon, and was received into a barge, manned and steered by Captains of vessels from Alexandria, who had handily volunteered their services for this interesting occasion. He was accompanied in the barge by his family and suite, and Mr. Secretary Calhoun. On reaching the shore, he was received by Mr. Lewis, the Nephew of Washington, and by the gentlemen of the family of Judge Washington, (the Judge himself being absent on official duties,) and conducted to the ancient mansion, where, forty years ago, he took the last leave of his "Hero, his friend, and our country's preserver." After remaining a few minutes in the house, the General proceeded to the Vault, supported by Mr. Lewis, and the gentlemen relatives of the Judge, and accompanied by G. W. La Fayette, and G. W. Custis, the children of Mount Vernon, both having shared the paternal care of the Great Chief. Mr. Custis wore the Ring suspended from a Cincinnati Ribbon. Arrived at the sepulchre, after a pause, Mr. Custis addressed the General as follows:

"Last of the Generals of the Army of Independence! At this awful and impressive moment, when forgetting the splendour of a triumph greater than Roman Consul ever had, you bend with reverence over the remains of Washington, the Child of Mount Vernon presents you with this token, containing the hair of him, whom, while living, you loved, and to whose honored grave you now pay the manly and affecting tribute of a Patriot's and a Soldier's tear. The Ring has ever been an emblem of the union of hearts, from the earliest ages of the world, and this will unite the affections of all the Americans, to the person and posterity of La Fayette now and hereafter; and when your descendants of a distant day shall behold this valued relic, it will remind them of the heroic virtues of their illustrious sire, who received it, not in the palaces of princes, or amid the pomp and vanities of life, but at the hallowed grave of Washington. Do you ask—Is this the Mausoleum, befitting the ashes of a Marcus Aurelius, or the good Antoninus? I tell you, that the Father of his Country lies buried in the hearts of his countrymen, and in those of the brave, the good, the free, of all ages and nations. Do you seek for the tablets, which are to convey his fame to immortality? They have long been written in the freedom and happiness of his country. These are the monumental trophies of Washington the Great, and will endure when the proudest works of Art have dissolved and left not a wreck behind." Venerable man! Will you never tire in the cause of freedom and human happiness? Is it not time that you should rest from your general labours, and repose on the bosom of a country which delights to have and honour you, and will watch her children's children to bless your name and memory? Save where liberty dwells, there must be the country of La Fayette. Our fathers witnessed the dawn of your glory, partook of its meridian splendor, and did let their children enjoy the bright radiance of your setting sun; and when it shall sink in the horizon of nature, here, here we will place it, as we will form your sepulchre, and united in death, as in life, by the side of the Great Chief, you will rest in peace, till the last trumpet awakes the slumbering world, and calls your virtuous to their great reward. The joyous shouts of millions of freemen hailed your returned foot-prints on our sands. The arms of millions are opened wide to hug you to their grateful hearts, and the prayers of millions ascend to the throne of Almighty Power, and implore that the choicest blessings of heaven will cheer the latter days of La Fayette."

The General having received the Ring, pressed it to his bosom, and replied:

"The feelings which, at this awful moment, oppress my heart, do not leave me the power of utterance. I can only thank you, my dear Custis, for your precious gift, and pay a silent homage to the tomb of the greatest and best of men, my paternal friend!"

The General affectionately embraced the donor, and the other three gentlemen, and gazing intently on the reposing of departed greatness, fervently pressed his lips to the door of the vault, while tears filled the furrows in the veteran's cheeks.

The key was now applied to the lock—the door flew open, and discovered the coffin, strewn with flowers and evergreens. The General descended the steps, and kissed the leaden cells which contained the ashes of the great Chief and his venerable consort, and then retired in an excess of feeling which language is too poor to describe. After partaking of refreshments at the house, and making a slight tour in the grounds, the General returned to the shore. Not a soul intruded upon the privacy of the visit to the Tomb; nothing occurred to disturb its reverential solemnity. The old oaks which grow around the sepulchre, touched with the mellowed lustre of autumn, appeared rich and ripe, as the autumnal honors of La Fayette. Not a murmur was heard, save the strains of solemn music, and the deep and measured sound of artillery, which awoke the echoes around the hallowed heights of Mount Vernon.

"Tis done! the greatest, the most affecting scene of the grand drama has closed, and the pilgrim who now repairs to the tomb of the Father of his Country will find its laurels moistened by the tear of La Fayette."

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The ship Colossus arrived at this Port from Liverpool, has brought papers of that place to the 20th, and those of London to the 18th Sept.

On the morning of the 17th September, the Mexican Gazette, containing the official account of the execution, was received in London, and was the cause of an immediate rise in South American stocks. "The moment the rattle went," says a London paper, "the demand for Mexican securities was immense."

Great preparations were making throughout Great Britain for the ensuing election of members of Parliament.

The English papers give very brief notices of the reception of La Fayette in the United States.

The Emperor of Russia set out on the 28th of Aug. on a tour through the Southern Provinces of his Empire. By an order of the Russian Minister of Finance, the import duties on foreign oil are, in future, to be paid only on their net weight. His majesty has issued a ukase, by which all Jews, who are not physicians or established merchants, are ordered to renounce, by the year 1825, the petty commerce they have carried on, trades, &c. and to return to the occupation of their ancestors, that is to say, to till the ground. The publication of this ukase has occasioned great consternation among the numerous Jewish population of Russia and Poland.

From Spain there is little information of importance. One hundred and sixty persons have been arrested at Vich, in Catalonia.

The leading article in the British papers relate chiefly to the last illness of the King of France. Various premature reports of his death were circulated; but at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 17th Sept. expresses arrived at London with positive intelligence of the fact. The event took place at four o'clock on the morning of Thursday Sept. 16th, and was known at Calais, at half past 5 o'clock by means of telegraphic despatches from the capital.

The last news from Greece is given in the following letter, copied from a Frankfort paper of the 12th of Sept.

Mr. Canning was on a visit to Ireland, his native country.

IRELAND.—A public dinner has been given in Dublin, to the celebrated Irish Barrister, Daniel O'Connell, as a tribute of respect for his public and private virtues, and particularly for his ceaseless, splendid and eloquent exertions in the cause of his fellow Catholics. Three hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner, and when Mr. O'Connell's health was given from the chair, he returned thanks in his usual style of eloquence, and in the course of his speech, the following bold language fell from him:

"The freedom of my native country has been my first object through life; and no matter how I may be calumniated, I will while I have breath, struggle to make Ireland what she ought to be—

"Great, glorious, and free.

The first flow of the earth—the first gem of the sea."

When I see such an assemblage as that present to-day, I will not dare to despair. From this moment I cherish hope, and will make a vow to my country not to despair. There is not a physical force in Great Britain to prevent Ireland obtaining her rights. . . . Our object is the establishing religious equality in Ireland, to see the Protestant and Catholic carry their prejudices together and lay them as an offering upon the altar of their Country. The means of freedom are in our hands. Seven millions of People cannot be kept much longer without their claims being hearkened to. Every field is a redoubt, and every mountain a tower of strength. Ireland could shake the oppressors from her like "dew drops from the lion's mane." Every man's first thought, on his awaking in the morning, and his last on retiring to bed at night, should be, how he could best perform his duty to his Country.

OSERNA, Aug. 28.

The ministerial crisis at Constantinople appears to have been much more serious than was at first supposed. Ghaleb Pacha and Suidi Effendi, who have for adversaries the party of the Janissaries, at the head of which is Hussein Aga Pacha, who is at the same time commandant of the Bosphorus, are the more likely to find themselves embarrassed, because the Janissaries are seconded by the director of the Mint, lately returned from exile, and by the Selahar Aga, who is again in favour. The latter circumstance gives reason to imagine that the Sultan has shown some dissatisfaction with Ghaleb Pacha. Other persons pretend that a foreign intrigue is at work to counteract the influence of France, which might become preponderant by Count Guillemin's friendly relations with Ghaleb Pacha. The protracted stay of Lord Stratford is supposed to be connected with this affair.

Nothing more is said of the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Count Lowensteme, the Swedish Ambassador, has received the usual visits from the Dragomans, of the Porte.

The state of the capital was alarming in consequence of the events of Ipsara. In several quarters of the city Greeks had been murdered. The Sultan has ordered 20,000 of the troops stationed along the Asiatic coast to be sent to the Bay of Smyrna, probably to quell the insurrection among the Asiatics at Scutari Nuova, though it is asserted they are to reinforce the Capt. Pacha. Since the arrival of the Egyptian expedition off Rhodes, some persons believe that the Viceroy will carry into execution his own advantage, the supposed plan of the D. van, to remove the Christians to Egypt, and the Egyptians to Morea, and thus found an African colony in Europe.

SOUTH AMERICA.

MEXICO.—The following facts are from late Mexican papers:

The Congress of Vera Cruz have resolved to institute a survey of the coast, bar and river of Panuco, for the purpose of selecting a place for a maritime port.

The constitution of the state of St. Salvador, one of the Mexican Confederacy, has been lately published. The state is composed of the territory before belonging to the intendancy of the same name, and the great alcaidias of Sonsonate. It is bounded by the province of Chichiquila and Honduras on the north; by the Pacific Ocean on the south; on the east by the river Paz, and on

the west by the State of Oaxaca. The population of the state, as usual, is to be ascertained by the public census of all the provinces. Don Benarmino, the Governor of the state, has by a decree, ordered that the public offices be closed on the 25th inst. near Lewistown, where he is at present.

Capt. Hampton, who has arrived at this Port from Alvarado, says, "that a report was given at the latter place, that a brig, supposed to be the Cato, of Philadelphia, had been captured by pirates in the mouth of Tobacco Harbour, that the captain was wounded, and the brig plundered of every thing valuable."

Com Porter, has sailed in the service of Adams, from the river Delaware, to take command of the Naval forces of the United States, the West Indies and on the coast of Africa. The gallant officer has completely recovered his health, and goes out again to chase the Pirates of the ocean who rendezvous about the Island of Cuba.

The Postmaster General has directed that a mail for the city of New York shall be made up every morning, and sent by the City of New York. The mail will be closed at half past five. This arrangement is in addition to the present regular eastern mail, which closes daily at two o'clock in the afternoon.

An inquest was held by Ephraim Miller, Esq. on Sunday last, on the body of a person unknown, found on the shore of the Delaware, near Red Bank, dressed in the garb of a seaman, and supposed to belong to the U. S. ship John Adams. There is a religious sect at Manchester, Eng. and in Philadelphia, which abstains from all animal food.

On Monday night, between the hours of eight and ten o'clock, the Jewellery store of Mr. John B. Shinkle, at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, was entered, and about \$500 dollars worth of goods, chiefly gold watches, taken from it.

On Tuesday morning a person was brought before the Mayor by a watchman, and was found to be drunk, and after forty five profane oaths, the fine was 67 cents each, and imprisonment 48 hours for each, in case of non-payment of the fine, besides 24 hours' imprisonment for being drunk. The culprit chose the latter alternative, and was accordingly committed to prison.

The Brig De Witt Clinton, from New York, arrived at Port au Prince on the 25th of September. The emigrants all arrived safe, and were much pleased with their reception. A public dinner was given to the captain of the brig, at which many of the principal citizens were present.

Capt. Hampton of the schr. Sophia, arrived at this Port from Alvarado, says that a report was in circulation, at Alvarado, that a brig, supposed to be the Cato, Delaney, of this Port, had been captured in the mouth of the Harbour of Tobacco, by Pirates—that the Captain was wounded, and the brig plundered of every thing valuable.

On Sunday evening last, an eloquent discourse was preached in Dr. Romeyn's Church, New York, by the Rev. Mr. Sumnerfield; after which, two hundred and sixteen dollars, and sixty cents were collected for the benefit of the Female Assistance Society.

On searching a ragged street-beggar taken up by the police of New York, it was discovered that he had concealed about him eighty dollars in cash, and about the same amount in bank notes, quitted in his coat. He appears to be an Italian, and has been travelling over the Western states in his profitable calling.

Morrison, Prince, and Craig, who were under sentence of death at Montreal, have been pardoned by Sir Francis Burton, on condition that they immediately leave Canada.

Abraham Brown, near Bristol, (Penn.) was killed last week by a fall from a tree. Being in pursuit of a swarm of bees, he ascended the tree, and laid hold of a limb which he thought sound, but which unhappily proved decayed, it broke, and he fell about 40 feet to the ground, where he was found lifeless.

At the last Brighton cattle show, General R. A. S. Dearborn, exhibited a glass hive, which had been filled with honeycomb in 22 days, and was supposed to weigh 100 pounds.

The annual show of Cattle and Manufactures at Brighton, Mass. under the direction of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, was held on the 20th inst. It is said there were many fine animals, indicating a general attention on the part of farmers to the improvement of the breeds in the several kinds of stock.

It is the determination of the President of the United States, to direct at an early period, the survey of a national road from the Seat of Government to New Orleans.

The celebrated Mr. Owen, of Lanark, Scotland, has purchased the Harmony Establishment, and is about to emigrate to the United States.

Fine American Gutties are not now rare—and with respect to Flannels, we have heard to distinguish in goods was it almost impossible to distinguish between domestic and foreign. We cannot raise the productions which depend on other materials, but we can have whatever depends on human ingenuity and effort—and make an exchange mutually profitable.

Greek Fund.—The committee have recently submitted the balance remaining in their hands amounting to \$6469 65, making at the exchange of 11 per cent, \$1311 84. The whole sum submitted by the New York Committee will then amount to \$38,401 94.

Mr. Vanmouton, merchant, of Rotterdam, has obtained a patent for 15 years, for making paper with Moss, intended for shattering vessels.

The New York Gazette says, "a brick will now for 10 dollars a thousand, and Liverpool coal for 16 dollars a chaldron. Five times for dollars in those articles."

The Charleston Courier contains the obituary of two persons who recently died in that city of the name of Cannon. They were cousins, in the 30th year of their age; were born on the same day and left the world at nearly the same hour.

William W. Wadley, Treasurer of the State

of South Carolina, has been elected to the office of Governor.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, has been elected to the office of Vice-President of the United States.

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